

TAGEYEVA, S.V.; BRANDT, A.B.; KORSHUNOVA, V.S.

Optical properties of plants under varying irradiation.  
biofizika, 7 no.2:240-243'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON)

TAGEYEVA, S.V.; KAZANTSEV, E.N.

Movement of cytoplasm and chloroplasts in the cells of detached leaves of *Elodea canadensis*. Fiziol. rast. 9 no.5:542-549 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut of Biological Physics, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

(Chromatophores) (Protoplasm)

TAGEYEVA, S.V.; PAVLOVA, I.P.; BRANDT, A.B.

Morphogenesis of the ultrastructure of chloroplasts and the development of optic properties of the corn leaf. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. 27 no.1:13-28 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.  
(CORN (MAIZE)--OPTICAL PROPERTIES)

DUBROV, Aleksandr Petrovich; TAGEYEVA, S.V., kand. biol. nauk, otv.  
red.; MEKSHENKOV, M.I., red. izd-va; SIMKINA, G.S., tekhn.  
red.

[Effect of ultraviolet radiation on plants] Deistvie ul'tra-  
fioletovoi radiatsii na rasteniia. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR,  
1963. 123 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut biofiziki AN SSSR (for Tagayeva).  
(Plants, Effect of ultraviolet rays on)

TAGLYEVA, S.V., BRANDT, A.B.

Determination of the spectral coefficients of optic parameters  
in plants. Biofizika 8 no.2:212-217 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 12614-63 EWT(1)/BDS/ES(a)/ES(b)/ES(c)/ES(k) AFFTC Pb-4 A/DD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001542

S/0216/63/000/003/0391/0404

AUTHOR: Tageyeva, S. V.; Brandt, A. B.; Korshunova, V. S.; Generozova, I. P. <sup>63</sup><sub>62</sub>

TITLE: Optic system characteristics of a Chlorella suspension and its photosynthetic activity <sub>2</sub>

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 3, 1963, 391-404

TOPIC TAGS: chlorella, suspension, optic system, photosynthesis, autotrophic component

ABSTRACT: Chlorella suspensions are of interest as a possible food source and as an autotrophic component in space ships for prolonged flights. Data on the optic characteristics of such suspensions can be useful for more intensive growth of Chlorella cells. Several Chlorella suspension strains of different density were investigated on a general purpose apparatus for studying optic characteristics. Light absorption by the same type of Chlorella suspension conforms to the Bugar-Lambert-Beer law and the absorption value is determined mainly by pigment (chlorophyll) concentration. But the absolute

Card 1/β<sub>2</sub>

L 12614-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001542

absorption value for different Chlorella types depends on cell size and microscopic structure. Small cells of a Chlorella suspension with a chloroplast of a more regular spheroid shape have a greater light diffraction capacity than large cells with a cuplike chloroplast. The light diffraction coefficient of low concentration Chlorella suspensions is proportional to the number of cells in the volume tested. Optic properties of Chlorella suspensions change according to the regularities established in physics. The light absorption coefficient of a Chlorella suspension increases slightly during bubbling at 90 l per hr due to light diffusion at the interphase boundary of water and air but there is no change in the optic properties of the Chlorella cells. Data on optic parameters of Chlorella suspensions can provide insights into the nature of photosynthesis and help produce unicellular cultures of higher productivity. This type of study should be developed together with methods of studying ultrathin structures, biophysical indices, and the respective functional states of individual cells and of suspensions as a whole. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR)

Card 2/32

KAZANTSEV, E. N.; TAGEYEVA, S. V.; TAIRBEKOV, M. G.

"The mechanism of movement of cytoplasmic structures in plant cells."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, Scotland, 3-12 Aug 64.

ACCESSION NR: AT4037704

S/2865/64/003/000/0335/0354

AUTHOR: Tageyeva, S. V.; Brandt, A. B.; Korshunova, V. S.; Generozova, I.P.

TITLE: Characteristics of algae suspensions as optical systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy\* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 335-354

TOPIC TAGS: light absorption, photosynthesis, closed ecological system, algae, Chlorella, life support

ABSTRACT: The optical properties of suspensions of Chlorella pyrenoidosa P-82 and Chlorella sp. K strains have been studied with the aid of a universal device for investigation of optical properties of plant leaves. Light absorption by Chlorella suspensions is largely determined by concentration of pigments (chlorophyll). Nevertheless, the absolute value for various strains of Chlorella strongly depends on cell dimensions and their microscopic structures. Many cells of the Chlorella sp. K suspension possessing chloroplasts of a more regular spherical shape have a greater light scattering capacity than the larger Chlorella pyrenoidosa P-82 cells which have a cup-shaped chloroplast. The value of the scattering

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4037704

coefficient of both types of Chlorella suspensions at low densities is proportional to the density of suspensions. Transmission of a directed light beam by the suspension does not depend on the wavelength of the light, but can be explained by the "sieve effect." In the study of synchronous cultures of Chlorella pyrenoidosa P-82, considerable changes were found in its optical properties during development of cells. The greatest light absorption was found in the period of active growth and chlorophyll accumulation, i. e., 4 to 9 hr after the onset of the autospore growth. After cell division the amount of chlorophyll and the intensity of photosynthesis in the new autospores decrease considerably. At the same time the coefficient of absorption and the photosynthesis of the whole suspension continues to increase owing to the increase of suspension density at the expense of divided cells. An insignificant increase in the coefficient of light absorption of the Chlorella suspension when air is bubbled through the suspension (90 l/hr) is due to the scattering of light at the interface between water and air and not to a change in the optical properties of the cells. Knowledge of the optical parameters of strains of algae can provide valuable information on the nature of their photosynthetic mechanism and can also be used for purposes of calculation in designing equipment for obtaining high-productivity cultures of unicellular algae. On the basis of the data obtained, it is possible to draw the conclusion that if various

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4037704

strains of Chlorella are to be used as one of the basic autotrophic components in the spacecraft system of the future, the particular natures of their optical systems should be studied in detail so that they can be taken into consideration in designing life support equipment.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, LS

NO REF SOV: 015

OTHER: 014

Card  
1 3/3

0121 07/07, Inno Izvestiya; 1955 V. 1, No. 1, part 1, 1955, Moscow,  
Gosstatizdat; 1955, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960.

[Ultrastructure of chloroplasts; an atlas] Ultrastruktura  
kloroplastov; atlas. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mouka," 1965. 21 p.  
(MIRA 1E:3)

1. Institute of Botany, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Elements of the mechanics of mobility of cytoplasmic structures  
in plant cells. Bot. zhurn. 68:5:88-95, 1979.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biotologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

FAIRBEKOV, M.G.; KAZANTSEV, E.N.; TAGEYEVA, S.V.

Relation between the synthesis and decomposition of ATP and the intensity of cytoplasm motion in a plant cell. Biokhimiia 30 no.6:1285-1291 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Gruppya biofiziki rastitel'noy kletki Instituta biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted March 15, 1966.

ACC NR: AP6036769

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0326/66/013/006/0958/0966

AUTHOR: Tageyeva, S. V.; Korshunova, V. S.; Mikhnevich, M. L.

ORG: Institute of Biophysics, Academy of Sciences SSSR Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of nitrogen nutrition and type of illumination on the growth and development of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* Pr. 82T. cultures

SOURCE: Fiziologiya rasteniy, v. 13, no. 6, 1966, 958-966

TOPIC TAGS: *Chlorella*, photosynthesis, nitrogen nutrition, urea, photosynthetic productivity

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to determine the effects of various types of nitrogen nutrition and illumination of varying wavelength on Tamiya medium suspensions of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* Pr. 82T. Potassium nitrate (5 g l<sup>-1</sup>) and urea (1.49 g l<sup>-1</sup>) were used as sources providing equal amounts of nitrogen. Illumination was provided by 3L-7 reflector lamps producing 60 watts/m<sup>2</sup>. Urea proved to be a more efficient source than potassium nitrate, increasing biomass by a factor of 1.5-2. Ammonia poisoning or infection by microorganisms can be reduced or prevented under conditions of intense cultivation by systematic addition of fresh nutrient medium. Under these conditions illumination remains one of the most important factors regulating the development of *Chlorella* suspensions. Illumination rich in red light can be

Card 1/2

UDC: 581.143:581.133.035:582.26

ACC NR: AP6036769

recommended for high production. The use of urea affects the ultrafine structure of Chlorella cells by producing a dense structural organization of the protoplast, promotes more intense cellular metabolism, and leads to accumulation of nucleic acids. As a result, the biomass yield increases. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.. [BM]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Aug65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006/  
ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2

S/271/63/000/003/036/049  
AC60/A126

AUTHORS: Gorlovskiy, V.G., Sopochnik, L.A., Tagayevskaya, A.A.

TITLE: Electropneumatic code converter for control computers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1963, 43, abstract 3B251 (In collection "Diskbetn. preobrazovately i telemekhan. ustroystva dlya upravlyayushchikh vychisl. mashin.", Khar'kov, 1961, 113 - 119)

TEXT: The authors consider the construction and principle of operation of an electro-pneumatic code converter designed for converting the electrical output signal of a computer into a pneumatic control signal. The principle of operation of the code converter is based on the summing up of the air flows passing through a set of chokes connected in-parallel with different designated flow sections under constant pressure drop on the chokes. To increase the precision of the converter a pneumatic comparison element with a negative feedback loop is used in the device. The signal from the computer is fed in the form of a binary code signal to the windings of the electro-pneumatic valves corresponding to the

Card 1/2

Electropneumatic code converter for control computers

S/271/63/000/003/036/049  
A060/A126

code digits. If there is no signal, then all the summing chokes are closed and the pressure at the output of the converter establishes itself as equal to the back pressure. When a signal arrives from the output of the computer a part of the summing chokes depending on the code are connected to the atmosphere. Then on the output chokes a pressure drop is established proportional to the number of open summing chokes. The supply pressure is 2 atm; the back pressure is 0.2 atm; the range of variation of the output pressure is 0.2 - 1.0 atm; the operating voltage is 24 v; the power required is 6 w; the converter error is 1%. The construction of the converter is described in detail. There are 3 references.

A. S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

TIKHONOV, I. H.

USSR/Smelters:  
Titanium concentrates

Apr 1947

"Blast Furnace Smelting of Titanium-Magnetic Ores with Basic Slag," I. V. Samozonov,  
K. H. Tikhonov, 3 pp

"Izv Ak Nauk Tekh Nauk" No 11

The dimensions and amount of materials discharged by blast-furnace No 1. Table showing the chemical composition, in percent, of various raw materials introduced into blast-furnaces. Four tables giving actual chemical composition of pig iron and slag, for various days of operation (in Mar 1941).

PA 978

DZHIBUTI, R.I.; TAGIASHVILI, A.V.

Photodisintegration of the  $\text{He}^4$  nucleus at high energies. Zhur.  
eksp. i teor. fiz. 39 no. 6:1756-1759 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Helium--Isotopes)

TAGIBEKOV, K. G. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Subperiosteal resection during the treatment of diaphysical osteomyelitis. (Clinical experimental studies)."

Baku, 1957. 24 pp (Azerbaydzhan State Med Inst im N. Narimanov), 200 copies (KL, 3-58, 98)

TAGIBEKOV, K.G., dozent

Effect of small doses of radioactive phosphorus on the knitting  
process of bone tissue following subperiosteal resection. Vrach.  
delo no.5:499-501 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Propedevticheskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. I.Ya.  
Deyneka) i kafedra rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Ye.D.Dubovyy)  
Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
(RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(BONES--SURGERY)

TAGIBEKOV, K.G., dotsent

Experimental gunshot diaphyseal osteomyelitis treated by subperiosteal resection. Azerb.med.zhur. no.3:66-70 '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz propedeuticheskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.Ya. Deyneka) i kliniki khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. M.L. Dmitriyev) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova (direktor - prof. I.Ya. Deyneka).  
(OSTEOMYELITIS)

TAGIBEKOV, K. G., doktor med. nauk

Clinical results in the treatment of acute cholecystitis.  
Khirurgiia 37 no.7:21-26 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki lechebnogo fakul'teta  
(zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk K. G. Tagibekov) i propedevti-  
cheskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. Ye. D. Dvuzhil'naya)  
Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. I. Pirogova.

(GALL BLADDER--SURGERY)

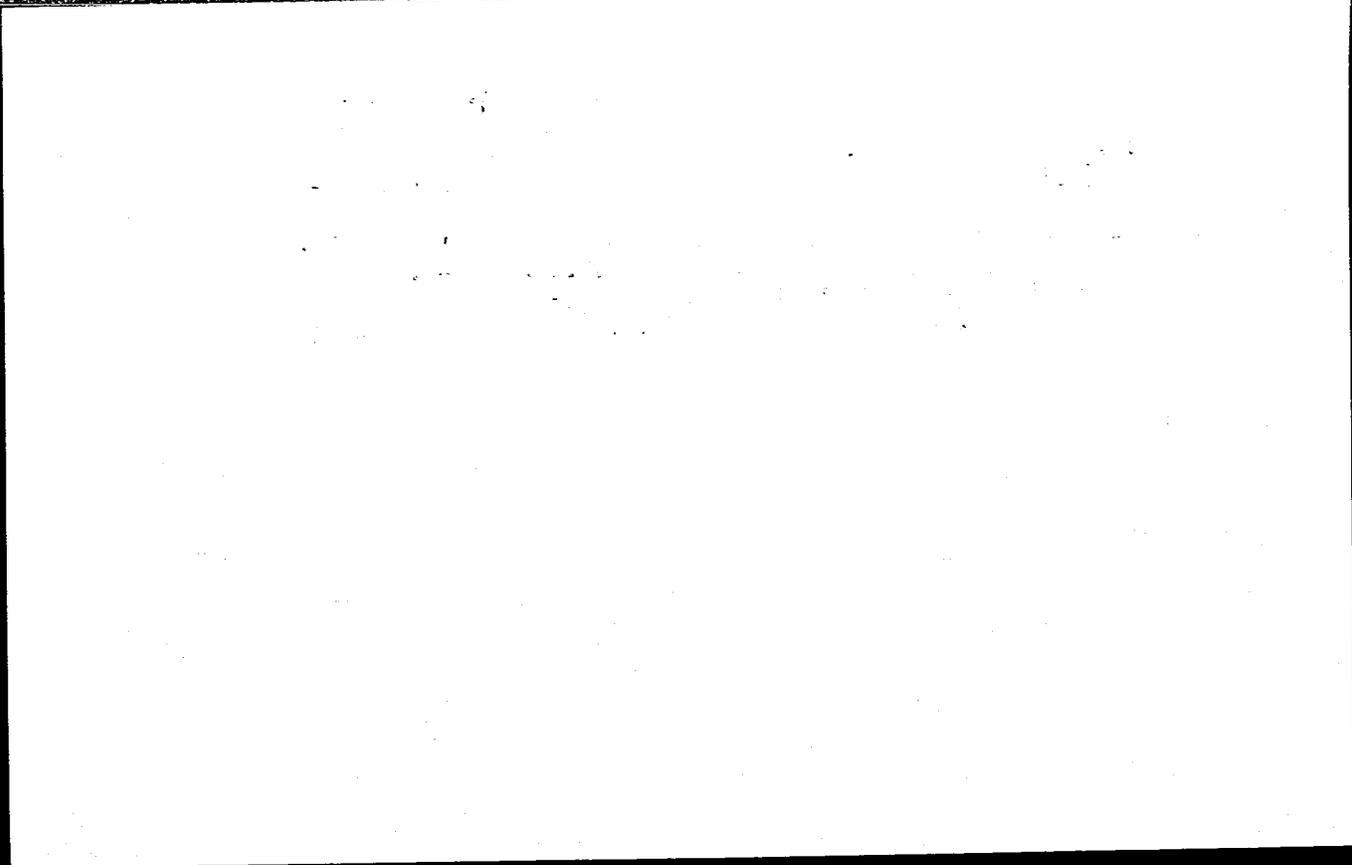
TAGIBEKOV, K.G., prof.

Pyogenic abscesses of the liver. Khirurgia 38 no.10:63-68  
0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof.K.G. Tagibekov)  
Olesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.  
(LIVER--ABSCESS)

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710020-4**



**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710020-4"**

S/020/62/144/005/010/017  
B106/B138

21,4200  
AUTHORS:

Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Academician, Kuzina, A. F.,  
Zamoshnikova, N. N., and Tagil', T. S.

TITLE:

Extraction of technetium 99 from aqueous solutions with  
quinoline, tributyl phosphate, and some other organic solvents

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 5, 1962, 1066-1068

TEXT: The authors were the first to study the extraction of technetium at room temperature with the following organic solvents: quinoline, tributyl phosphate (TBP), acetone, acetylacetone, and thenoyl trifluoro acetone  $C_8H_5O_2F_3S$  (0.2 M solution in benzene). They also studied the extraction of the complex compound of technetium and triphenyl guanidine chloride with n-butanol and chloroform. For comparison, the complexes of technetium with tetraphenyl arsonium chloride, and tetraphenyl phosphonium chloride with chloroform were also extracted. The long-lived isotope  $Tc^{99}$  in the form of pure 6-8 mg/l solutions of sodium pertechnate used for the extraction. In addition, the sodium pertechnate solution was oxidized with  $H_2O_2$  in an

Card 1/3

Extraction of technetium 99 ...

S/O2C/62/144/C05/C10/C17  
B106/B138

alkaline medium before each extraction. The extraction of technetium was observed radiometrically. It was found that pure  $Tc^{99}$  can easily be extracted from neutron-bombarded molybdenum by quinoline and acetone. The results for technetium extraction with acetone will be published separately. With quinoline, the highest distribution coefficient ( $K = 83$ ) was reached at  $pH = 8$ . When technetium was reextracted, neither distillation of quinoline in vacuo, extraction with 0.2 M aqueous solutions of hydrazine sulfate or sodium thiosulfate, nor precipitation of technetium as  $CsTcO_4$  or  $RbTcO_4$  showed satisfactory results. Reextraction is possible if chloroform is added (in an amount equal to that of quinoline) to the system quinoline - water, 99.7% technetium passing into the aqueous phase. The extraction of technetium with TBP was studied in the acidity range 1 N NaOH to  $>6$  N  $HNO_3$ . Highest K value, 14.7, was obtained with 0.5 N  $HNO_3$  as medium, with this acidity, the composition of the extractable complex corresponds to the formula  $HTcO_4 \cdot 3TBP$ . Reextraction from the organic layer, was studied with water, HCl,  $HNO_3$ , and NaOH solutions of different concentrations, 4 N solutions of citric and oxalic acids, and

Card 2/3

Extraction of technetium 99 ...

S/C20/62/144/005/010/017  
B106/B138

also  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$  and NaOH. Best results were with 10-12 N  $\text{HNO}_3$  (90.8-99% reextraction) and 4 N NaOH (50% reextraction). With acetyl acetone and thenoyl trifluoro acetone the K was 1.3 ( $\text{HNO}_3$ , pH = 4), and  $< 0.001$  ( $\text{HNO}_3$ , pH = 3), respectively. With triphenyl guanidinium chloride, however, it was much lower than with the two comparison complexing agents. V. I. Kuznetsov and N. N. Basargin supplied triphenyl guanidine chloride synthesized by their own method (Metody analiza metallov i splavov (Mater. nauchno-tekhnich. soveshch.) (Methods of analyzing metals and alloys (Material from a scientific-technical conference)), part II, M., 1961, p.3). There are 1 figure and 2 tables. The three English-language references are: S. Tribalat, J. Beydon, Anal. Chim. Acta, 6, 96 (1952); 8, 22 (1953); J. E. Boyd, Q. V. Larson, J. Phys. Chem., 64, 988 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1962

Card 3/3

Extraction of technetium 99 ...

S/020/62/145/001/014/018  
B145/B101

neutron bombardment of  $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4$  were extracted with acetone (2 - 3 N NaOH,

V aqueous phase : V organic phase = 2 : 1, time of extraction : 5 - 10  
minutes ) giving radiochemically pure  $\text{Tc}^{99}$  ( $\beta$  -  $\gamma$  spectrum analysis:  
200  $\pm$  10 kev end-point energy). There are 2 figures and 4 tables. The  
English-language reference is: S. L. Taimuty, Phys. Rev., 81, 461 (1951). ✓

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1962

Card 2/2

TAGIL'TSEV, A.A.

The use of hexachloran in combating ticks, *Alectorobius tholozani* in the District of Osha. II. A. A. Tagil'tsev. *Med. Parazitol. i. Parazit. Bolezni* 1953, 450-452. ~~1953, 450-452.~~ Hexachlorocyclohexane was used in 0.5% concn. in loess; preliminary expts. were performed in Petri dishes. To assure a lethal dose of the poison, the microbiotope need be covered by only a thin layer of the drug, but the coverage must be complete and thorough. It is important that the greater part of the body surface and not only the lower parts of legs come in contact with the poison. The reagent is more effective as a dry dust than as a normal or even aerosol spray, because the dry dust is most penetrating and less subject to deterioration. Escape of the ticks from the dusted microbiotopes must be prevented. Recommendations are outlined for the inspection, treatment, and subsequent check-up of miluses of recurrent fever and house ticks of Central Asia.  
B. S. Levine

Entomological Section, Oshsk Obl' Anti-Malaria Station

Tagil'tsev, A. A.

The application of hexachloran substratum in treatment of rodents. A. A. Tagil'tsev. *Med. Parasitol. i Parasitol. Belezni* 1954, 37-8. Dust containing 10% hexachloran (BHC) was mixed with finely ground loess in proportion of 1:20 and blown into the dens. When a fine cloud began to emerge from the nearest exit it was closed air-tight and the blowing continued until all the exits were closed. A search revealed the total disappearance of fleas, ants, and other insects. There was no decrease of insect population in the nonfumigated control dens. A. Mirkin

Translation M-758, 31 aug 55

Entomological Section, Odesk Oblast' Anti-Malaria Station

TAGIL'TSEV, A.A.

Bats of southern Kirghizia. Trudy Inst. zool. i paraz. KirFAN  
SSSR no.2:185-189 '54. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Tash-Suleyman, Mount--Bats)

TAGIL'TSEV, A.A.

Glass separator for selection of parasites living in animal nests. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol.24 no.3:267 J1-S '55(MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo sektora Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir.instituta-prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav.sektorom-prof. V.N.Beklemishev)

(PARASITES,

glass separator for selection of parasites living in animal nests)

LEVKOVICH, Ye.N.; TAGIL'TSEV, A.A.

Role of Gamasidae in the circulation of tick-borne spring-summer encephalitis in natural foci. I. Recovery of viruses from spontaneously infected Gamasidae. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 25 no.3:229-233 J1-S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Instituta virusologii im. D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (dir. inst. prof. P.N.Kosyakov, zav. laboratorley - prof. Ye. N.Levkovich) i Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy prazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. inst. prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. otdelom - prof. V.N.Beklemishev)

(MITES.

Gamasidae, isolation of vernal encephalitis virus (Rus))  
(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, virus,

isolation of vernal encephalitis virus from Gamasidae (Rus))

CARRIERS

"Separating Virus out of Spontaneously Infected Gamasidae Ticks", by Ye. N. Levkovich and A.A. Tagil'tsev, Meditsinskaya Parazitologiya i Parazitarnyye Bolezni, 1956, [XXV], 3, pp 229-233 from Meditsinskiy Referativnyy Zhurnal, Section 4, No 1, 1957.

Gamasidae may, to some extent, be responsible for the transmission of spring-summer encephalitis; this family of mites in a natural focus of infection, can be a reservoir of the disease. In Kemerovskaya Oblast', the natural infectiousness of Lalaptidae u. Hemogamasidae, gathered from the nests of rodents and shrews during the non-epidemic season (July-August, 1954), was demonstrated. It is concluded that the virus of mite-born encephalitis had been preserved alive in these mites for no less than 1 month.

Card 1/1

- 8 -

USSR/Zooparasitology. Ticks and Insects - Vectors of G  
the Causal Organisms. Ticks.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. - Biol., No 23, 1958, 104071

Author : Tagil'tsev, A. A.

Inst : -

Title : Certain Interrelations of Parasitic and  
Midicolous Ticks.

Orig Pub: Med. parazitol. i parazitarn, bolezni, 1957,  
26, No 4, 440-447

Abstract: The food interrelations were investigated of  
the conditional hematophages among the gamasid  
ticks (*Eulaelaps stabularis*, *Haemolaelapse  
glasgovi* and *H. nidi*) with the other gamasids  
as well as with certain species of ixodial and  
argasid ticks. It was established that the  
gamasids investigated did not eat starving

Card 1/2

USSR/Zooparasitology. Ticks and Insects - Vectors of G  
the Causal Organisms. Ticks.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. - Biol., No 23, 1958, 104071

ixodial larvae. *E. stabularis* ticks eat the satiated larvae of *Ixodes ricinus* and *I. persulcatus* when these are on the host, and they eat *Alectorobius tholozani* and *A. tartakowskyi* larvae off the host. *H. nidi* behaves the same way toward the larvae of *A. tholozani* and *I. ricinus*. *H. glasgovi* ticks prefer to suck the blood of the host directly, attacking only the injured larvae of ixodial ticks. They attack the satiated larvae of *A. tholozani* automatically. Study of the food relations between animal ectoparasites and the inhabitants of nests and holes (nidicoles) can reveal new possible routes of circulation of the causal agents of diseases in enzootic foci. - L. V. Babenko.

Card 2/2

PACHENKO, A.A., and Gol'di -- (dis.) "Concerning the role  
of *L. (D.)* ~~in the~~ *circulation* in the  
circulation of the virus of tick encephalitis in the  
natural focus.", Mos, 1950, 21 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR)  
21 copies (KL, 23-55, 1 L)

- 42 -

TAGIL'TSEV, A.A.

Some data on birds and ticks in an enzootic center of tick-borne encephalitis. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.1:34-39 Ja-7 '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. otdelom - prof. V.N. Beklemishev)

(ENCEPHALITUS, epidemiology tick-borne encephalitis, data on birds & ticks in enzootic area (Rus))

POSPELOVA-SHTROM, M.V.; TAGIL'TSEV, A.A.

Argasid ticks and foci of tick-borne spirochetosis in Osh Province,  
Kirghizistan. Trudy Inst.zool.i paraz.AN Kir.SSR no.7:203-209  
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Ticks as carriers of disease)  
(Osh Province--Spirochetosis)

TAGIL'TSEV, A.A.

Some comparative ecological data on Gamasidae on birds and small animals in an enzootic focus of tick-borne encephalitis. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 5:69-75 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(ENCEPHALITIS) (HEMEROVO PROVINCE—MITES)

TAGIL'TSEV, A.A.

Some comparative ecological data on pasture and nest ticks. Med.  
paraz.i paraz.bol no.1:73-78 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i  
gigiyeny. (TICKS)

TAGIL'TSEV, A.A.

Characteristics of the ecology of gamasid mites from forest  
dormice (*Dyromys nitedula* Pallas) in the vicinity of Alma-Ata.  
Zool. zhur. 41 no.5:666-674 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Department of Infections of Natural Nidality, Kazakh Institute  
of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene, Alma-Ata.  
(Alma-Ata region--Mites) (Parasites--Dormice)

REPORT, U.S.; Parasitology, 1965.

Infection with *Plasmodium vivax* in blood-sucking Arthropods  
of the virgin lands of Khabarovsk Province. Paraz., 1 paraz.  
vol. 3, no.3:27-37. Ky-So 1965. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institute of Parasitology and Entomology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.

KORCHUNOV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich, prof.; KOMAROV, Yuriy Mikhaylovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOCHEGAROV, Vasily Grigor'yevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; OSIPOV, Petr Yegorovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; RCOS, L.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RAKHMANOV, S.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; TAGIL'TSEV, N.D., st. prepod., retsenzent; NESTERENKO, V.G., dots., retsenzent; PARFENOV, G.M., dots., retsenzent; PLESKO, Ye.P., red. izd-va; IL'IN, B.A., red.; SHIBKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Technology of lumbering and lumber transportation] Tekhnologiya lesozagotovok i transport lesa. [By] N.G. Korchunov i dr. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 501 p. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Lumbering) (Lumber--Transportation)

SPASSKIY, S.S.; OBOLONSKAYA, N.A.; YUGIN, V.I.; GINZBURG, S.B.; TAGIL'TSEVA,  
Ye.S.

Plasticizers for nitrile rubbers based on polymester resins. Trudy  
Inst. khim. UFAN SSSR no.3:33-42 '59. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Plasticizers) (Rubber, Synthetic)

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

F 4058. INCREASE IN LIFE OF A SMOKE EXHAUST FAN. Tugin, A. P.  
(Industrial Tower (U.S.S.R.), 1947, 4, No.2, 12-13).

Prevention of corrosion of a powdered alloy containing 18% Cr, 10% Ni, 1% Mn, 1% Si, and 5% Fe, to the blades to prevent corrosion caused by smoke. The powder is fused by the use of an electric arc.

ASM SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

INDEX

THE IV, ...

in the ... Energy and energy, ... of the Ally 7. ...

is: Monthly list of Russian ..., Vol. 6 No. 1 January 1954

USSR / Microbiology. Hygienic Microbiology.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No. 90871

Author : Tagin, A. F.

Inst : The Altay Agricultural Institute

Title : The Bactericidal Effect of an Electrode of a Non-Metal  
Water Heater

Orig Pub : Tr. Altaysk. s.-kh. in-ta, vyp. 5, 181-185

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

36

TAGIN, G.F., KAMENSKIY, V.V.

Making motion studies of equipment using the SXS-1M high-speed motion-picture camera. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.1:137-138 '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut gornogo dela Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.  
(Pneumatic tools--Vibration)  
(Motion-picture photography--Scientific applications)

FEDULOV, A.I.; KA:ENSKIY, V.V.; TAGIN, G.F.; NOSIKOV, G.M.

Suspenden unit for crushing oversized ores in open-pit mines.  
Trudy Inst. gor. dela Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.6:131-138. '61.  
(MIRA 15:9)

(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)

SHLEYNIKOV, V.M.; TAGINTSEV, B.G.; *Prinimali uchastiye*: IVANOVSKIY, F.P.;  
SHENDEREY, Ye.R.

Separating acetylene from gases obtained by the electrocracking  
of methane at low temperatures. *Gaz. prom.* 9 no.6:38-42 '64.  
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Introduction

2. Historical background

3. Historical background: Russian political activity; influence of the "masses" in the  
USSR. (Soviet) Journal of American Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1967.

4. Historical background: Russian political activity, Library of Congress  
5. Historical background: Russian political activity, Library of Congress

TAGHIEV, K.; KHENKHEV, N.S.

Commutative structure of the scalar field in a two-dimensional pseudo-riemannian space - time model. Dokl. AN SSSR ser. 5: 1049-1052 F 105. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy. Submitted September 14, 1964.

ACCESSION NR: AP4036553

S/0139/64/000/002/0003/0007

AUTHOR: Tagirov, E. A.

TITLE: An ideal liquid whose gravitational field allows a group of motions

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 2, 1964, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: general relativity, gravitational field, ideal liquid

ABSTRACT: The necessary conditions which must be satisfied by the pressure, density, and velocity vector of an ideal liquid whose gravitational field allows a group of motions are considered. It is assumed that the metric tensor  $g_{\alpha\beta}$  allows an r-parametric group of motions  $G_r$  with the infinitesimal operators

$$X_i = \xi_i^a \partial_a; \left( \partial_a \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x^a} \right); \xi_i^a = \xi_i^a(x^1, x^2, x^3, x^4); \begin{matrix} a = 1, 2, 3, 4 \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, r \end{matrix}$$

(here and following, unless otherwise stated, the Greek and Latin indices take on the values 1,2,3,4 and 1,2,3 respectively). The energy-momentum tensor of an ideal liquid  $T_{ij} = (\rho + \epsilon) U_i U_j - p g_{ij}$  where p is the pressure,  $\epsilon$  is the

ACCESSION NR: AP4036553

density, and  $U_{\infty}$  is the 4-velocity, must satisfy the relation

$$\xi^i \partial_i T_{ij} + T_{ia} \partial_j \xi^j + T_{ja} \partial_i \xi^a = 0.$$

With such  $G_r$  for which the range  $\|\xi^a\| = 4$ , (the so-called transitive groups of motions), it is found that  $\partial_a p = 0$ , and  $\partial_\sigma \xi = 0$  indicating that the pressure and density must be everywhere constant. It is also shown that  $U^a{}_{;b} U^b = 0$  signifying that at each point of space-time the velocity vector  $U_{\infty}$  must be directed along the tangent of some geodesic line. With  $G_r$  for which the range  $\|\xi^a\| < 4$  (intransitive groups of motions) all space-time is stratified into surfaces  $V_2$  or hypersurfaces  $V_3$  of transitivity. Each point of  $V_2$  or  $V_3$  can be translated by the transformation  $G_r$  to any other point of the same surface or hypersurface but to no other.  $V_2$  and  $V_3$  are then invariant manifolds of  $G_r$  which is a transitive group on them. It is found that the surfaces of constant pressure and density are also invariant manifolds of  $G_r$  and that the components of velocity normal

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4036553

to  $V_2$  or  $V_3$  are constant along these invariant manifolds. The author thanks professor A. Z. Petrov for guidance in the work and V. R. Kaygorodov for valuable suggestions. Orig. art. has: 40 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosuniversitet imeni V. I. Ul'yanova-Lenina (Kazan State University)

SUBMITTED: 23Nov62

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Co: 1/3

GUSEYNOV, G.A.; TAGIROV, G.A.

Hydraulic fracturing of strata developed by the Oil Field Administration of the Siazan' Petroleum Trust. Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no.5: 27-28 My '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Siazan' region--Petroleum engineering)

GUSEYNOV, G.A.; TAGIROV, G.A.

Formation waters in the Siazan' oil field. Azerb.neft.khoz.  
37 no.10:4-6 0 '58. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Siazan' District--Oil field brines)

ALIFOV, S.K.; GUSEYNOV, G.A.; TAGIROV, G.A.

Excluding of formation waters in the Siazan' oil field. Azerb.  
neft. khoz. 39 no.3(405):35-38 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Siazan' region--Oil field brines)

S/076/62/036/012/013/014  
B101/B180

AUTHORS: Tsvetkov, Yu.V., Edel'shteyn, V. M., and Tagirov, I. K.  
(Moscow)

TITLE: Method of studying the liquid - vapor equilibrium of high-boiling mixtures at pressures other than atmospheric

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 12, 1962, 2806 - 2808

TEXT: An apparatus with vapor recirculation based on one by J. Othmer (Ind. Eng. Chem., 20, 743, 1928) is suggested for determining the liquid - vapor equilibrium of high-boiling alloys. 2500 g of the alloy are heated in an evaporator at constant temperature. The temperature in the steam receiver is kept just above the dew point, while in the condenser it is kept below dew point, but above boiling point. As soon as equilibrium is established, samples taken from condenser, evaporator, and recirculator are analyzed. A cadmium - zinc system was used to test this method. The liquid-vapor equilibrium diagram was plotted for alloys containing 0, 25, 50, 75, and 100 mole% Cd at pressures of 200, 760, and 2280 mm Hg (Fig. 3). There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

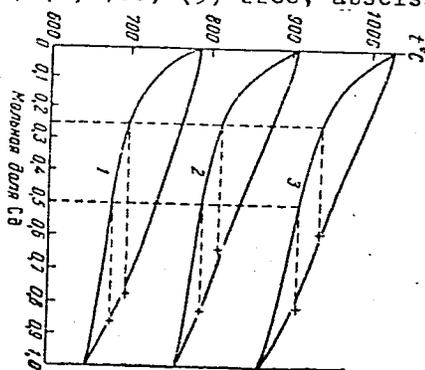
Method of studying the ...

S/076/62/036/012/015/014  
B101/B180

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov)

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1962

Fig. 3. Liquid - vapor equilibrium diagram in the Cd - Zn system; pressures in mm Hg : (1) 200; (2) 760; (3) 2280; abscissa : molar part of Cd.



Card 2/2

POPOV, Ye. Ya.; TAGIROV, I. M.

Refining of low-grade cow hides for footwear uppers. Kozh.-obuv.  
prom. 3 no. 4:33-34 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhpner Kurskogo kozhevennogo zavoda imeni Seregina  
(for Popov). 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Kurskogo  
kozhevennogo zavoda imeni Seregina (for Tagirov).  
(Leather)

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 ... [Faint, illegible text] ...  
 ... [Faint, illegible text] ...

TAGIROV, K. Kh.

Deceased . 1957

Geology - smelting -

See 16 C

1931-32, W. J.  
D. J. W. 1931, W. J. 1931, 6, 624-630

TAGI-CV, K. Kh., and ISYLV, L. M.

"Requirement of Industry with Respect to the Quality of Mineral Raw Materials."  
handbook for geologists, no 59, "Iron Ore," Gosgeologizdat, 1948, 76pp,  
5,000 copies.



GAZETA MEDICA Soc 5 Vol. 10/10 Pathology Oct 57

2377. TAGIROV K. Ch., MUSHENKOVA S. F. and BLAGORODOVA G. N. \* Case of a foetus in the abdominal cavity of a child (Russian text) KHIRURGIJA (Mosk.) 1957, 1 (112-113) Illus. 2

In a child aged 16 months a tumour had been observed in the abdominal cavity from the age of 5 months. The diagnosis was: tumour of the right kidney. The child died immediately after operation. The tumour was oval-shaped, 15x13 cm., 38 cm. in diameter, and weighed 830 g. It was covered by membranes. After rupture of the membranes and withdrawal of approximately 100 ml. of transparent amniotic fluid, a male foetus, 15 cm. long, with a malformed thorax, without a head, with rudimentary upper limbs, a formed abdominal cavity and well-developed lower limbs was detected. The parasite foetus was well nourished and lived; its blood vessels were filled with blood. It is supposed that the formation of the parasite foetus was caused by the fecundation of 2 ovular cells, 1 ovum developing normally, and the second forming into the parasite foetus.

Karlinska - Warsaw

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 14 Vol 13/7 Radiology July 59

1405. OBSTRUCTION OF PELVIS RENALIS AND URETERS IN BILATERAL  
NEPHROLITHIASIS IN YOUNG CHILDREN (Russian text) - Tagirov K. Kh.  
- MED. ZH. UZ. 1957, 4 (21-24)

Data on nephrolithiasis in 60 children are given. It is underlined that diagnosis is  
very difficult in very young infants; radiography very often does not show the stones,  
which are mostly very small. (S)

1.11.1957  
TAGIROV, K.Kh., dotsent

Rupture of a gas anesthesia apparatus during surgery. Khirurgia  
33 no.11:120 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)  
(ANESTHETICS--ADMINISTRATION)

TAGIROV, K.Kh.

Bilateral renal calculi in children. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.11:46-  
48 N '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - dotsent K.Kh.  
Tagirov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(CALCULI, URINARY)

TAGIROV, K.Kh., dots.

Plastic surgery for correction of loss of the penis. Khirurgiia  
34 no.7:122-124 J1 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz gosptal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.I. Orlov)  
[deceased]) i kafedry detskoy khirurgii (zav. - dots. K.Kh. Tagirov)  
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PENIS, surgery,  
plastic surg. for reconstruction of lost penis (Rus))

TAGIROV, K. Kh.

Renal and ureteral calculi in children. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.7:  
28-32 JI '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(CALCULI, URINARY) (CHILDREN\_DISEASES)

TAGIROV, K.Kh.; CHAYKA, G.V., red.; AGZAMOV, K., tekhn. red.

[Urolithiasis in children in Uzbekistan] Mochekamennaia bo-  
lezn' u detei v Uzbekistane. Tashkent, Medgiz UzSSR, 1962.  
284 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(UZBEKISTAN---CALCULI, URINARY)

TAGIROV, Kh.Z., aspirant

Trace element content of the meat of calves with white muscle disease.  
Veterinariia 41 no.12:75-78 D '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut.

✓  
LEVINTOV, S.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TAGIROV, M.A., inzhener

Static characteristics of agricultural load. Nauch.trudy VIESKH  
no.1:99-124 '54. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo Instituta elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva  
(Electricity in agriculture)

112-1-660 D

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 1,  
p. 110 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tagirov, M. A.

TITLE: Investigation of a Quick-Operating Automatic Reclosing of  
Lines in a Two-Way Feeding of Rural Networks (Issledovaniye  
bystrodeystvuyushchego APV liniy dvustoronnego pitaniya  
sel'skikh setey)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the  
degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to  
the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Electrifi-  
cation of Agriculture (Vses .n.-i. in-t elektrifik.s.kh.),  
Moscow, 1956

Card 1/1

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Electrifica-  
tion of Agriculture (Vses.n.-i. in-t elektrifik.s.kh. Moscow)

[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

TAGIROV, M.A., inzhener.

Forced closing circuit for type UGP AND PG drives. Prom.energ.  
12 no.9:13 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Sverdlovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.  
(Electric driving)

TAGIROV, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mechanical characteristics of hydraulic turbines. [Nauch.trudy]  
VIESKI 3:283-291 '58. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Hydraulic turbines)

TAGIROV, M.A.; KALYUZHNYY, A.Kh.

Concerning the static stability of a long-distance power transmission system with supporting synchronous compensators and with strong automatic excitation control. Trudy Transp.-energ. inst. Sib. (MIRA 14:6)  
otd. AN SSSR no.11:149-162 '60.  
(Electric power distribution) (Automatic control)

TAGIROV, I.A.

Some laws governing electric power transmission lines with supporting synchronous compensators. Trudy Transp. energ. inst. otd. AN SSSR no.14:126-130 '62. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Electric power distribution)

TAGIROV, H.A. (Novosibirsk)

Criterion of the static stability of simple (conservative) models  
of electrical systems, Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Energ. i  
transp. no.1:36-40 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Electric power distribution) (Electric networks—Models)

TAGIROV, M.A.

Simplest theoretical models of electrical systems in analysis  
of static stability. Trudy Transp.-energ. inst. Sib. otd. AN  
SSSR no.16:15-21 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

TAGIROV, M.A.

Dynamic stability of an electric power transmission system with  
supporting synchronous compensators. Trudy Transp.-energ. inst.  
Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.16:104-111 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KAGANOV, Zosim Grigor'yevich; TAGIROV, M.A., otv. red.; SHALINA,  
L.V., red.

[Wave effects in electrical machines; approximate calculation methods] Volnovye iavleniia v elektricheskikh mashinakh; priblizhennye metody rascheta. Novosibirsk, Red.izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1964. 369 p.  
(MIRA 17:8)

DAVID W. K...

analysis of movement processes using the following conditions with zero  
initial conditions. Gray, S. J. & ... (1974) ... 1, 125

... systems with symmetry. Ibid.:  
163-174 (MIRA 18:5)

TAGIROV, M.A. (Novosibirsk)

Conditions of self-excitation and equivalent representation of  
a group of similar synchronous machines. Izv. AN SSSR, Energ.  
1 transp. no.2:84-89 Mr-Apr 1955. (MIRA 18:4)

TAGIROV, M.Z.; FALEYEV, N.P.; TIMOSHEK, V.Ye.; SINITSYNA, M.Ya.

Experience in improving the purification of waste waters.

Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 8 no.12:35-37 D '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Angarskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

L 16925-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 WE

ACCESSION NR: AP5002736

S/0065/64/000/007/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Tagirov, M. Z.; Mazin, N. P.

TITLE: Cleaning liquified gases of hydrogen sulfide with a solution of monoethanolamine B

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 7, 1964, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: sulfur, liquid gas, hydrocarbon, desulfurization, sulfide, petroleum refining

ABSTRACT: The hydrogen sulfide content of liquefied hydrocarbon gases, produced in the refining of sulfur crudes reaches 3.5-6.0% by volume; the most widespread method of removing sulfur from liquefied hydrocarbon gases is treatment with a solution of sodium hydroxide or tripotassium phosphate. Noting the shortcomings of these methods, the authors describe a setup for purification with a solution of monoethanolamine, now operating at the Angarsk Petroleum Refinery. The technological scheme provides for mixing of regenerated monoethanolamine solution with the initial gas, separation from the gas, recovery of the monoethanolamine solution by fractionation, and recycling of the monoethanolamine. The degree of recovery of the solu-

Card 1/2

L 16925-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002736

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tion is 85-90%, degree of purification of the gas 90-98%; final purification is performed with a circulating solution of sodium hydroxide, resulting in a reduction of the hydrogen sulfide content to 2-8 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of gas. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: ANGARSKIY NPZ (Angarsk NPZ)

SUBMITTED: OO

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: GC, FP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

1. To remove hydrogen sulfide from liquid pipes with a solution

of concentrated ammonia. (Data. Chem. Ind. USSR, 1961, No. 10, p. 25)  
(MIRA 11:24)

2. Logically nefteprovodnykh/razresheniye zvon.

TAGIROV, R.B.

Carborundum source for the IKS-1 infrared spectrometer. Zav.lab.  
22 no.11:1374-1375 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Ul'yanova-  
Lenina.

(Carborundum) (Spectrometer)

7 195 1957 R. B.  
USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Molecules. Chemical bond

B-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 10845

Author : Tagirov R.B.

Title : Concerning the Existence of Radical HO<sub>2</sub>

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 4, 949-950

Abstract : For the purpose of detecting the hypothetical HO<sub>2</sub> radical the infrared spectrum of hydrogen diffusion flame in oxygen-enriched air was obtained. In 7.7 $\mu$  region was found a group of three bands with maximum (Q-branch) at 1305 cm<sup>-1</sup>, the frequency of which coincides with principal absorption band of O-O valency oscillation in HO<sub>2</sub>. This supports the author's belief that existence of HO<sub>2</sub> radical in flames, at high temperature, is demonstrated and substantiates application of chain mechanism to processes of diffused combustion.

Card 1/1

TAGIROV, R. B.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "The infra-red spectra of certain flames and products of the combustion zone". Kazan', 1957. 8 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Kazan' Order of Labor Red Banner State U in V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin), 130 copies (KI, No 9, 1959, 112)

ПРИКОП'КО, А. Ф.

24(7)

p. 3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1365

L'vov. Universytet

Materialy X Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii. t. 1: Molekulyarnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1: Molecular Spectroscopy) [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Fizichnyy zbirnyk, vyp. 3/8/)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii. Ed.: Jazer, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Saranyuk, T.V.; Editorial Board: Laviters, G.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased), Reporent, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Pashlinskiy, I.L., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Pashlinskiy, V.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Korotkiy, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, S.M., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Milyanohuk, V.S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Olsherman, A. Ye., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Card 1/30

Bugay, P.M. Spectrophotometric Study of the Mechanism and Kinetics of the Interaction of Concentrated Sulfuric Acid With Diphenyl Amines and With Some of its Derivatives	245
Tagirov, R.B. Infrared Emission Spectra of Certain Flames and Combustion-zone Products	252
Kuznetsova, N.P. Some Spectral Studies in the Field of the History of Geochemistry and in the Genetic Classification of Bitumens	255
Zil'berbrand, O.I., and V.I. Kasatochkin. Use of Infrared Spectroscopy in the Study of the Chemical Structure of Shale Kerogen	257
Kasatochkin, V.I., O.I. Zil'berbrand, and A.A. Shubin. Infrared Absorption Spectra of Organic Mineral Substances	261

Card 17/30

TAGIROV, R.B.

Infrared emission spectra of various flames and products of combustion zone. Fiz. sbor. no.3:252-255 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kazanskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina. (Flame--Spectra)

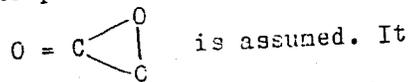
7/10/1957

20-5-21/48

AUTHORS: Tagirov, R. B. and Shevchuk, I. P.TITLE: Existence of a Higher CO<sub>3</sub> Oxide (O sushchestvovanii vysshego okisla CO<sub>3</sub>)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 5, pp. 797 - 799 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experimental results of the combustion percent of the CO and O<sub>2</sub> mixture in dependence on the vapor content lead to the conclusion (reference 1) that the reaction velocity of the dry mixture of these substances has to be 0. According to L'yuis and El'be (reference 2) the reaction is also possible without vapor, in this case the oxidation is accomplished by the participation of a hypothetical higher oxide: CO<sub>3</sub>. A structure



is known from experimental knowledge that the stripes in the infrared absorption spectra of CO<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, HCCOH etc. corresponding to the fluctuations of the valency  $\bar{C}=\bar{O}$ , are very intensive, and that on the strength of these stripes only small admixture concentrations of the mentioned gases can be detected. In consequence to that a higher oxide CO<sub>3</sub> if it exists in reality, must be detected in the infrared radiation of the diffusion flame of CO in O<sub>2</sub>.

Card 1/3